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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

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For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

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IT muſt have made a forcible impreſſion on the minds of the enemy, that the moſt perfect harmony has ſubſiſted between the American and French officers and ſoldiery, in the expedition in the ſtate of Georgia. It is no unuſual thing for the beſt officers to differ in opinion, and from the principles of ſelf love to thwart the diſpoſitions of each other. This has oftentimes diſappointed wiſe meaſures, and occaſioned the loſs of men in many battles. Hence the expreſſion of the poet,

Quicquid delirant reges, plectuntur Achivi.

"The people ſuffer for the quarrel of their chiefs."

It is no unuſual thing for officers of the ſame nation, and the troops of different diviſions, to be affected with a ſpirit of rivalſhip, and to entertain a jealouſy of each other. But it is more uſual that the troops of two nations brought together ſhall diſagree, and that diſappointment ſhall be the conſequence of their diſſenſion. The idea of a native ſoil connects men, but the idea of a foreign ſoil keeps them at a diſtance. Even abſtract terms have an inſenſible operation on the mind, and whereas the word countrymen inſpires friendſhip, on the contrary the idea of diſtinct origin ſubſtitutes averſion.

Our adverſaries were not unacquainted with this reaſoning, and had, no doubt, expected, that, in the firſt operation of the combined force of the allies, a rivalſhip would take place, jealouſy enſue, and, in the end, there would be an oppoſition amongſt the officers and a diſſenſion amongſt the body of the troops. This might defeat the enterprize undertaken by us. Nevertheleſs, they have ſeen themſelves diſappointed in this hope; for in the expedition in the ſtate of Georgia, which has been the firſt expedition in which the troops of the allies have acted together, the moſt perfect harmony between the officers and ſoldiers of both nations has ſubſiſted. This has been owing, in the firſt place, to the great merit of the count d'Eſtaing, whoſe abilities, experience, and ardour in the cauſe, had ſecured the confidence of our army, and taken away all foundation of oppoſition to his meaſures. It has been owing, in the ſecond place, to the great virtues of general Lincoln, the mild and noble qualities of whoſe mind had led him to conſider only that which was for the intereſt of the common cauſe, diſregarding every private thought of ambition, which is the ground of jealouſy amongſt men. I cannot but admire the manner in which he ſpeaks of his fellow officer to the congreſs, ſeeming to forget that he himſelf has done any thing, and dwelling only on the exertions of the count d'Eſtaing, ſympathiſing with him in the pain of his wounds, and in that chagrin which his diſappointment muſt give him. It is his language, "The count d'Eſtaing has, undoubtedly, the intereſt of America much at heart. This he has evinced by coming to our aſſiſtance, by his conſtant attention during the ſiege, his undertaking to reduce the city by aſſault when he deſpaired of effecting it otherwiſe, and by bravely putting himſelf at the head of his troops, and leading them to the attack. In our ſervice he has freely bled. I feel much for him; for while he is ſuffering the diſtreſs of painful wounds, he has to combat chagrin." "I hope he will be conſoled, &c." as we have quoted in a former paper. This example of a perfect harmony amongſt the chiefs, had an effect upon the ſoldiery, who themſelves were united in affection. The great cauſe of liberty makes men brothers. Hence it is that unanimity prevailed amongſt the troops, and that they marched to the aſſault with one ſoul, as their object was one. They were unſucceſsful; but this cannot take away from their mutual goodwill. Adverſity binds men together, and makes them greater friends than they were before. The mind ſoftened by misfortune becomes liquid, and, like bodies in that ſtate, does the more eaſily coaleſce. The hour of the aſſault was an hour of blood, and the day was the day of tears; that affection that ſprings from it, and the alliance ſhall be more valued; our attachment ſhall encreaſe; and the alliance, to uſe the language of the book of Job, ſhall riſe "like a tree whoſe root ſpreadeth out by the waters, and the dew lieth all night upon his branch;" or, to vary the figure, and conſider it as a building cemented by the blood of thoſe who have fallen, it is cloſely conjoined, and its duration ſhall be that of the ages of a pyramid.

This ſingle circumſtance, the good underſtanding of our troops with thoſe of our ally, the love with which we have embraced their aſſiſtance, and the cheerfulneſs with which they have ſhed their blood in our cauſe, has done more to diſcourage the enemy, than to have diſpoſſeſſed them of ſeveral territories. They well knew that the time had not long glided by, when we had been under the impreſſion of the invectives of Britain, giving us to believe that every Frenchman was at leaſt inſincere. They might hope that theſe impreſſions might ſtill have their force; and beſides, they might expect that, though we did entertain ſome good-will for our allies at a diſtance, yet when brought near our minds would revolt againſt them. The diſſimilarity of manners and the difference of language would then more powerfully diſguſt and ſeparate, as ſome electrical bodies at a greater diſtance, attract, at a leſſer diſtance, repel each other: for, to uſe the language of philoſophers, where the ſphere of attraction ends, the ſphere of repulſion begins. But the enemy have ſeen, that, like fine oils, our manners and our tempers have commixed; that the ſame intereſt has made our ſentiments the ſame; that a love for the alliance has pervaded every claſs of men, and is found in the camp and with the civil government; that unanimity takes place amongſt ourſelves, and attachment to our friends riſes up like a wall to repel the incurſions of the Tartars. It extends from one end of the continent to the other, and neither men, money, ſhips, time, labour, ſtorm, ſap, or perſeverance, will be able to effect the demolition of it. It will be like the wall of heaven to the archangel, who had been hurled precipitate, and who, in vain coaſting, endeavoured to ſurmount it.

THE HONEST POLITICIAN.

LONDON.

THE ambaſſador of Great-Britain to the ſtates general of the United Provinces preſented a ſpirited memorial to their high mightineſſes, complaining of the publiſher of the Leyden gazette. It was referred to the ſtate of Holland, and the publiſher was fully juſtified.

They write from Amſterdam, that great conſternation prevails among all ranks of people who are intereſted in the Engliſh funds, which have fallen five per cent. many have ordered their correſpondents to ſell out.

Advices from good authority ſay, that the empreſs of Ruſſia has undertaken to mediate a peace between Britain and France, and that in conſequence thereof prince Repnin will very ſoon proceed for London.

The following was preſented to the Britiſh miniſtry by the Ruſſian ambaſſador at London.

"Her imperial majeſty of all the Ruſſias, conſidering that the navigation of the North ſea, and the coaſts of Ruſſia, Denmark and Sweden, requires her immediate protection, and that of thoſe two crowns, eſpecially as the laſt year, an American privateer took ſeveral veſſels bound to Archangel, has determined to order a ſquadron of ſhips of the line and ſome frigates to cruiſe in thoſe ſeas. They ſhall be commanded to protect our commerce and navigation effectually, and to expel from thoſe parts all cruiſing veſſels of any nation whatever without exception. Her majeſty, in making this declaration to the court of London, expects and inſiſts, that to prevent any diſagreement which may ariſe from its execution, the Britiſh court will expreſsly forbid any of her ſhips of war, privateers or letters of marque, to cruiſe in thoſe parts, or to chace any veſſel in the North ſea, where the three crowns have the ſole and excluſive navigation. Her majeſty flatters herſelf, that from this meaſure, the court of London will derive advantages to her own trade."

(Very flattering, truly, to Great-Britain! [illegible] ſhe can be ſo duped as to imagine a fleet of the line and frigates intended by Ruſſia to oppoſe two or three American cruiſers. It is equally flattering and friendly as was the repreſentation made to the Britiſh miniſter by France, of her having made a treaty with the American ſtates, upon the moſt generous principles and with the moſt friendly intentions.)

A privateer of Marſeilles met four Engliſh ſhips under convoy of a frigate, whom ſhe fought ſome time and was about to retire, when the French frigate Flora came up, and aſſiſted in capturing the four ſhips, which are valued at five millions.

The French ambaſſador at the Porte, has obtained for the Armenian catholics in the Turkiſh dominions, free exerciſe of their religion.

The ill founded rumours which have been circulated for ſome years paſt, of pretended aſſiſtance in men and ſhips to be furniſhed to England by Ruſſia, no longer have the leaſt credit. The court of Ruſſia has determined to follow the example of Sweden and Denmark, and to protect their trade with France. In conſequence of this reſolution, M. de Mouſſin Pouſchkin, miniſter plenipotentiary of the empreſs at our court, has lately made the following declaration to lord Weymouth: "That notwithſtanding the many friendly repreſentations againſt the Engliſh arrogating to themſelves a right to detain and ſearch all veſſels belonging to nations no ways intereſted in the differences between France and England, the court of London has hitherto given no redreſs. On the contrary, every day neutral ſhips are ſtopped on the high ſeas, and carried into Engliſh ports, where they are detained under many frivolous pretexts, and ſubjected to tedious and expenſive proceſs, highly prejudicial to their owners. That therefore her imperial majeſty, determined to put an end to this violence, is neceſſitated to follow the example of the kings of Sweden and Denmark, by equipping a ſquadron to protect the trade of her ſubjects. And that if any Engliſh veſſel attempts to ſtop a veſſel carrying the Ruſſian colours, her majeſty has ordered force to be oppoſed to force, and that ſuch Engliſh veſſel ſhall be treated as a pirate. Such procedure being contrary to the treaty of commerce ſubſiſting between the two crowns, and by virtue of which Great-Britain enjoyed a free trade with the Ottoman ſtates during the war between Ruſſia and the Porte," &c.

The ſtates general being informed, that ſome veſſels of force were fitting out in the ports of Zealand, to cruiſe under Engliſh colours, have iſſued an order forbidding this practice, or that any Dutch ſubjects ſhould ſerve or be concerned or intereſted in any ſuch, or in any veſſel of war of any nation.

Dr. Franklin, miniſter plenipotentiary from the United States of America at the court of France, has recommended to all American cruiſers to abſtain from every kind of violence to captain Cook, in an Engliſh veſſel, now on a voyage from Britain to make diſcoveries in the Eaſt-Indies, and ſhortly expected home.

We hear the court of Verſailles has conſented to agree to the diviſion of Poland, if the German powers conſent to acknowledge the independence of the American United States. This will be a ſevere ſtroke to Britain, as it will thoroughly diſengage Ruſſia from her intereſt, at a criſis in which it is moſt eſſential to her welfare.

Fourteen ſhips are arrived from Ferrol, to join eight ſhips of the line now at the Havanna.

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, Aug. 26.

"The late attacks upon our coaſt are of much more conſequence than is generally apprehended, though the enemy did not effect an actual landing. The expence and loſs we have ſuffered by this paltry gaſconade, as we are apt to term it, of the combined fleets off this harbour, is not, I aſſure you, by any means inconſiderable. If, including the loſs of the Ardent, the total ſtop of every ſpecies of buſineſs, and the neceſſary depredations on private property for the uſe of the ſervice and defence of the place, I ſhould eſtimate the damage incurred by us ſince the firſt appearance of the enemy, at a very conſiderable ſum."

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, Aug. 27.

"We received [illegible] yeſterday from lord [illegible], [illegible], dated the [illegible] inſtant, giving an account of the combined fleets being three leagues [illegible] of Scilly, laying to for [illegible]

Charles Hardy, on the 21ſt inſtant, who has been drove to the weſtward by the ſtrong eaſterly winds, and, at preſent, the Britiſh fleet is not to be heard of. Lieutenant Cobb, of his majeſty's cutter, the True Briton, arrived here yeſterday with diſpatches from Sir Hyde Parker, captain of his majeſty's ſhip the Phœnix, ſtationed at Guernſey, to admiral Sir Thomas Pye. Lieutenant Cobb ſays, that Sir Hyde Parker, with the ſhips under his command, were gone to make an attempt upon Cherburg.

Extract of a letter from Folkſtone, Aug. 27.

"On Tueſday laſt was diſcovered cruiſing off Dunghill Neſt, and Hythe Bay, very near the ſhore, two large French cutter privateers of 20 guns each, with upwards of 180 ſeamen and 40 ſoldiers on board each of them; about four o'clock in the afternoon they came within a ſmall diſtance of our town, giving chace to a ſloop from Ireland, bound to London, with butter, beef, &c. valued at 3000l. which they muſt inevitably have taken, had not lieutenant Turner, of the impreſs ſervice at this place, ſent his boat with part of his gang to the aſſiſtance of the ſloop, and got her ſafe under the protection of Sangate caſtle; when the impreſs boat got on board the ſloop, ſhe was not more than one mile from the privateers, and had only three hands before on board to work her. Alarm guns from Sangate caſtle and Folkſtone battery were fired, and expreſſes immediately ſent to Dover, and the Downs; but as the frigate were ſailed before from the Downs, and the embargo locked up all our privateers, nothing could be got ſufficient to go after them; at the ſame time there were in Dover harbour not leſs then ten ſail of very fine privateers of 18 and 20 guns each, and the ſailors which belong to them almoſt mad at being hindered going to take the French privateers, which to every ſpectator appeared very eaſy to have been done, as they could have eaſily cut them off from the French land.

"On the 13th inſtant in the morning, the ſame two French privateers, were diſcovered again on our coaſt, with two others, a ſhip and a ſloop ſail veſſel, in chace of an Engliſh cutter, which at laſt they drove, with ſeven colliers, on ſhore, near Rye, and carried off with them two veſſels, which they took that day.

"There is a great murmuring all along our coaſt, occaſioned by our privateers being locked up, and hindered from doing that ſervice they otherwiſe would, by keeping the Channel clear of French veſſels, and protecting our merchant ſhips; if government does not relieve our privateers, the Channel will ſoon be filled with French; all our coaſt at this time is in great fear and dread, expecting the French privateers will do ſome miſchief on ſhore."

A letter received by the laſt Liſbon packet, at a principal houſe in Dublin, gives intelligence, that the Fame privateer of that port has taken and carried into Meſſina, in Sicily, a French homeward bound Turkey ſhip, computed to be worth between 30,000l. and 40,000l. ſterling.

Advice is received from Falmouth, by an expreſs this morning that a large fleet of men of war paſſed by there laſt Friday, which was ſuppoſed to be our grand fleet under the command of Sir Charles Hardy, and that they were ſteering towards Plymouth.

Yeſterday noon an expreſs arrived at the admiralty, from Falmouth, which was landed there from a cutter, the purport of which is ſaid to be, that the combined fleets were ſeen on the 26th, in the morning, between Uſhant and the Lizard.

They write from Madrid, that freſh orders have been iſſued for recruiting the army from every diſtrict with the utmoſt diſpatch. It is added the Spaniards are fitting out a ſquadron of men of war and tranſports in their ſeveral ſea ports, which are to rendezvous at Cadiz the 1ſt of September, where they are to take on board a large body of troops, and ſail immediately on ſome ſecret expedition.

Extract of a letter from Briſtol, Aug. 25.

"The Thetis frigate arrived in our road about one o'clock this afternoon; ſhe came with an expreſs from Liſbon, which was ſent off immediately for London. By her we learn, that the Huſſar and Panther frigates had fallen in with a fleet of Spaniſh ſhips, conſiſting of 20 ſail, bound to Cadiz, under the convoy of a xebeck; that they made a prize of the xebeck, and 12 ſail of the merchantmen, and drove the other eight on ſhore, and deſtroyed them. She alſo brings an account, that the Spaniards have abſolutely inveſted Gibraltar both by ſea and land; their troops are ſaid to amount to 30,000, and their force by ſea alſo is very formidable; yet the garriſon is ſo well fortified and ſtored with proviſions that they will be able to ſtand a very long ſiege, if not totally defeat the attempts of the enemy."

Extract of a letter from Hague, Aug. 24.

"We have accounts from Liſbon, that that court is determined to obſerve the ſtricteſt neutrality in the differences between Spain, France, and England; for which end, as ſoon as the queen heard Spain had declared war againſt England, her majeſty immediately publiſhed an ordinance, permitting the veſſels of all nations, without diſtinction, freely to enter any ports of her dominions, either to trade or repair any damages they may have received by ſtorms or otherwiſe. How the king of Spain will take this conduct time will ſhew.

"The ſtates at their laſt meeting only deliberated upon the old ſtory of granting convoys, which was oppoſed point-blank by the province of Zealand, whilſt thoſe of Gelderland, Utrecht, Frieſland, Overyſſel, and Groningen, declared in their anſwers to the circular letter from the ſtates of Holland, that they were not againſt giving their conſent to the convoy, provided an augmentation was made in the land forces of the republic, which is at preſent much talked of. As to the giving an anſwer to Sir Joſeph Yorke's memorial that is again put off to next week."

Gibraltar is blocked up only by two ſhips of the line from Carthagena, three frigates, ſome xebecks, and armed veſſels; ſo contemptible are we become in the Mediterranean!

Every manœuvre of the admiralty more and more proves, that it was a ſettled deſign that Sir Charles Hardy ſhould not meet the combined fleets of France and Spain.—When this *national cowardice* is known to our enemies, what muſt Engliſhmen expect, but to be treated like all cowards—firſt *kicked—and then deſpiſed.*

The laſt accounts from Sir Charles Hardy, mention his being very ill. The truth of it is, that the uneaſineſs of his mind in being made the dupe of a few deſigning men, has ſo combined with a ſevere fit of the gout, as to render the life of this honeſt, well meaning ſeaman, hazardous.

A letter received this morning from Dover ſays, that ſince laſt Friday morning no leſs than ſix diſpatches have been ſent from thence, to go by the way of Fluſhing to Paris; and that yeſterday morning, a Frenchman of diſtinction landed there from Calais. He came over in a new built yatch, and ſet out immediately for London. The yatch returned, and not one of the men came on ſhore.

Sept. 2. Laſt night an expreſs arrived at the admiralty with an account of the ſafe arrival of Sir Charles Hardy, and all his fleet, at Plymouth; ſo that the combined fleets now ride triumphantly maſters of the ſea, and the whole commerce of this country is left at their mercy.

All the private letters from the Weſt-Indies, agree in the conſtant depredations committed by the French frigates and cruiſers on their trade, even in ſight of the Engliſh fleet, which is obliged to watch d'Eſtaing, and cannot ſpare frigates or other veſſels to protect them. The iſlands are in daily alarm, and a grand attack on Jamaica by the French and Spaniards, is eſteemed an unavoidable event. So much for our ſuperiority in the Weſt-Indies!

A ſtrong convoy is to ſail from l'Orient this month, for the Iſle of France, on board of which are to be embarked the regiments of Auſtraſie, de la Sarre, and a battalion of marines.

The committee of ſecrecy ſat at the India-Houſe on Saturday laſt (a very unuſual circumſtance) to conſider of ſending diſpatches to appriſe the twelve homeward bound Eaſt-Indiamen, expected this month under convoy of *the Warwick of 50 guns*, of the danger they are in, from the certain intelligence received, that the Spaniards detached *four ſhips of the line*, and *three frigates*, from the Cadiz ſquadron, in June laſt, to cruiſe off the Weſtern iſles, to intercept them. The cargoes of theſe twelve Indiamen are worth at leaſt *three millions ſterling*.—So much for lord Sandwich's ſuperiority at ſea, and his protection of our commerce! yet is he a great favourite, and powerful patron at the India-Houſe.

A very valuable convoy ſailed from Breſt on the 16th of laſt month for the combined fleets, and which may ſerve to ſhew that they do not intend ſoon returning into port, conſiſting of one thouſand ton of water, a vaſt quantity of beef, mutton, poultry, &c. &c. Three frigates and a tranſport arrived there likewiſe on that day, from the grand fleet, with the ſick on board, which amounted in the whole to no more than *four hundred*, which, conſidering the numerous manning of the French ſhips, proves that they muſt in general be uncommonly healthy.

Don Antonio d'Arce, who was ſo confidently and circumſtantially aſſerted to have been degraded, for refuſing to obey count d'Orvilliers, is actually in his command with the combined fleets; his flag is on board the St. Vincent, of 80 guns, and commands the fourth diviſion, which forms the White ſquadron.

The capitulation of St. Vincent's is [illegible] but ſuppreſſed by government, although [illegible] utmoſt importance to the unfortunate indi[illegible] who have property in that iſland. Let any [illegible] partial man compare the paltry, pettifogg[illegible] tail of taking a few ſmall craft in the Ga[illegible] zette of Tueſday, with the innumerable [illegible] ed concealments of the moſt importan[illegible] both to the public, and to private perſons, [illegible] ſay whether this is not a government of [illegible] inhumanity and public inſult, a baſe and con[illegible] temptible ſyſtem of expedients and pa[illegible] which deſerves not the ſupport, but the con[illegible] tempt, the indignation, the reſentment of a be[illegible] trayed and injured country?

Nineteen firſt and ſecond rates, will be [illegible] ready for ſea from the different dock yards [illegible] France by the firſt of January next. This [illegible] fact, let lord Sandwich look to it.

Adminiſtration has ſet on foot a ſubſcrip[illegible] in ſeveral parts of the kingdom, for the more ef[illegible] fectual propagation of the goſpel in Americ[illegible]. There is ſomething extremely laughable in [illegible] miniſterial manœuvre. It would have us ſup[illegible] poſe, that our ſhameful defeats in America, ha[illegible] been ſo many glorious victories; and that we [illegible] ſtill in poſſeſſion of a country, which folly, trea[illegible] chery, and corruption, have loſt for ever to [illegible] kingdom. The truth is, America is no longer ours, and the ſubſcriptions raiſed under [illegible] pretence of their being appropriated to the pur[illegible] poſe of propagating the goſpel, are to be expend[illegible] ed amongſt thoſe *reverend worthies* in America, that have eſpouſed England in her unjuſt [illegible] on that country. The trap is artfully laid; [illegible] few, it is hoped, will be catched in it. Be[illegible] and diſgraced abroad, and unable to defend our[illegible] ſelves at home, we talk of propagating the goſ[illegible] pel, in a country from whence we are driven with loſs and with ſhame! but according to lord North's maxim on a late parliamentary diſcuſſion of the naval expenditures, "monies raiſed by government for *one* purpoſe, may be applied to *any* other whatſoever." And thus the [illegible] *clergy* in America, are to be enriched out of the pockets of thoſe whom they have endeavoured to enſlave. This is likewiſe another inſtance of the wiſdom and conſiſtence of the preſent adminiſtration. With the ſword in one hand, and the goſpel in the other, a whole nation is to be deſtroyed and ſaved at the ſame time!

We hear, that his royal highneſs the duke of Cumberland ſolicited for a command in the preſent fleet, but was refuſed—under the [illegible] compliment, that it was too much to riſque [illegible] *princes* of the blood at one time.

Plymouth, *Aug.* 21. The French and Spaniſh fleets appeared off Plymouth on Tueſday morning. From the top of Mount Edgecombe they were clearly perceived, and the extenſive proſpect from this height drew innumerable crouds from the town towards it. The ſignal of an enemy being in ſight was hoiſted on Maker Tower. Expreſſes were ſent off to the neighbouring towns, to ſolicit the troops; ſailors were planted at the great guns on the works; and the proper perſons went to cartridge making, for, through the neglect of ſome department, there was found to be no more than two rounds of cartridges made up in the garriſon. While theſe things were doing, the inhabitants of the town were buſied, agreeable to the proclamation, in removing every thing that could be of any value to the enemy. The proclamation mentions only cattle, ſtores, and proviſions, but they very prudently removed every removeable article in their poſſeſſion.

About two o'clock the ſame day, a firing was ſeen in the offing, and from Mount Edgecombe it was clearly perceived, that two French frigates had engaged an Engliſh ſhip, which, from every circumſtance, was determined to be the Ardent of 64 guns.

On Wedneſday the eaſterly wind was ſo ſtrong that the French fleet were blown down the Channel out of ſight; on Thurſday morning they were again ſeen; on Friday they were out of ſight again.

On this day numbers of troops arrived from different places, and they have encamped along the coaſt on lord Edgecombe's ground. The French priſoners, to the amount of twelve hundred, are to be ſent from hence to-morrow to the city of Exeter, the gentlemen of that place having come to the reſolution to aſſociate themſelves as a guard over them. The gentlemen of Briſtol have done the ſame, and both theſe towns have ſent their militia hither. We have now [illegible] troops in Plymouth, and many gentlemen volunteers from London, and all quarters of the country hourly throng in. I have only to add, that to-day being hazy, we have ſeen nothing of the French fleet, but we have intelligence by expreſs, that Sir Charles Hardy and the fleet have beat againſt the wind round the Lizard, and is now off Falmouth.

By the neareſt computation that could be formed of the force of the combined fleets, they conſiſted of 62 ſail of the line, 18 frigates, and in all, 105 were counted by glaſſes. They formed in two grand diviſions, the one commanded by the French, and the other by the Spaniſh admiral.

BASSETERRE, *St. Chriſtopher's, Oct.* 18.

A brig which arrived laſt week at St. Euſtatia from Corke, which place ſhe left the 4th ult. brings the following intereſting intelligence: That the united fleets of France and Spain, conſiſting of 60 ſail and upwards, were off Start-Point, on the coaſt of Suſſex; that Sir Charles Hardy's fleet was then to the weſtward of Scilly; that it conſiſted only of 47 ſail of the line and 20 frigates, in excellent order, well manned, and eager to come to an engagement, for which purpoſe they did all in their power to work to windward; but the wind being at eaſt and the enemy plying cloſe hauled to the ſouthward, prevented them for five days. The veſſel that brought the intelligence left the fleets in ſight of each other, the French and Spaniſh fleets endeavouring to avoid an engagement.

A gentleman in Corke writes to his friend in St. Euſtatia, that the fleets had been in ſight of each other for ſome days; that ſhould numbers get the better of Britiſh valour, that an invaſion of that devoted iſland muſt be the conſequence.

A late Martinique paper mentions, that a battle had been fought in the Channel between the united fleets of France and Spain and that of Great-Britain, which laſted eleven hours, and was the bloodieſt that was ever fought at ſea; that the French had three of their capital ſhips ſunk, and the Engliſh two. Their fleet conſiſted of 52 ſail of the line and 30 frigates, and ours of 47 ſail of the line and 20 frigates.

A gentleman in town has received a letter from a correſpondent in St. Euſtatia, informing, that two veſſels had arrived there on Thurſday laſt from Amſterdam, the captains of whom ſay, that an engagement had been fought in the bay between the Engliſh fleet and the united fleets of France and Spain; but they could give no particulars.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Nov.* 27.

Extract of a letter from colonel Clarke, dated Falls of Ohio, Oct. 9, 1779.

"By one of colonel David Rodgers's boats, juſt returned to this place, I have the mortifying account, that on the 4th inſtant, near the mouth of the Miame, a party of Indians was diſcovered ahead, croſſing the Ohio. A propoſal was made to land and attack them, which was generally agreed to, and colonel Rodgers, with 50 men, landed and began the onſet. The firſt parties of the enemy they met with, retreated before them; but the Indians being ſoon ſtrongly reinforced, our people were obliged to give way. The Indians preſſed hard on our men in their retreat, and boarded two of our batteaus; the third having about a dozen of our ſoldiers aboard as a guard, a brave fellow among them refuſed to ſurrender her, and aſſuming the command, brought her off through a heavy fire from the ſhore. Our loſs is colonel John Campbell of Yohogany, colonel Rodgers, and ſuppoſed between 30 and 40 of his beſt officers and men, beſides a conſiderable amount of public and private property."

BOSTON, *Nov.* 11.

Monday laſt captain Adams arrived here, in 25 days from Martinico, by whom we have advice, that a fleet of 14 ſail, under convoy, were arrived at that port from France, before he ſailed, and it was ſaid brought an account that there had been a general engagement between the united fleets of France and Spain, and the Engliſh ſquadron under admiral Hardy, which was long and bloody; and that the former were victorious, having taken two or three of their capital ſhips, and ſunk one or two more, with the loſs of one of the French ſhips, which ſunk before ſhe could be got into port; and that a great number of men were killed on both ſides. This account was alſo received at Martinico, from Grenada and another iſland, before captain Adams ſailed.

It is ſaid that the ſea battle between the two fleets was fought on the fourth of September.

PROVIDENCE, *November* 13.

On Monday laſt the honourable major-general Gates departed from this place, on his way to join the grand army, when a number of the principal inhabitants of the town waited upon him as far as Patuxent, where, upon taking their leave, they preſented him with the following addreſs, viz.

SIR, *Providence, Nov.* 8, 1779.

IN behalf of the town of Providence, the place you have honoured with your head-quarters, during your command in this department, we beg leave to congratulate you on the ſplendid inſtances of ſucceſs, attending your arms during the preſent war. Sublime muſt be the feelings of a breaſt, conſcious of ſuperior worth, in acquiring laurels amidſt the ſevereſt toils of the military life. The unbought tribute of thouſands, ſkilled in the arduous taſk, muſt give to ſelf-approbation a charm that virtue will approve. To the hiſtoric page, founded on impartial truth, we leave the juſt encomiums due to your military character; but claim a right to eſteem you as a friend to mankind, and guardian to the immunities of citizens. In this amiable point of view, we have fully experienced the goodneſs of your heart, and feel the warmeſt gratitude in that behalf. While the officers and ſoldiers have acknowledged you their father and friend, the boſom of the citizen has glowed with the tendereſt emotions, convinced that your whole ambition is directed to the nobleſt ends of political ſociety.

While we deeply regret the abſence of ſo worthy a friend, we cannot but be happy in reflecting that you are called by the illuſtrious chief, to more important ſervices than await you here. Permit us then to wiſh you every felicity that is attendant upon a great commander and virtuous citizen. That your name may continue to be revered by the brave and good, and that the acknowledgments of unbiaſſed millions may perpetuate your merits, when you ſhall be ſummoned to move in a more exalted and celeſtial ſphere, is the cordial prayer of, dear general, you moſt obedient and very humble ſervants.

To which the general replied,

"THAT he had ever been happy in his connection in the town of Providence in particular, and the ſtate of Rhode-Iſland in general, and found himſelf under many obligations for the polite manner in which he had been treated by them; that as his great object was the public good, he hoped ſtill to continue to deſerve the approbation of all virtuous citizens.

The command in this department has devolved on brigadier-general Cornell.

PHILADELPHIA, *Nov.* 30.

Extract of a letter, dated Boſton, Nov. 18, 1779.

"Captain Harradan, (in the ſhip Pickering) after he left you, off Sandy-Hook fell in with a ſhip of 14 guns, 6 pounders, a brig of 10 guns, 4 and 3 pounders, and a ſloop of 8 guns, 4 pounders, all letters of marque, bound from New-York to Oporto for wines; they all engaged him, when after an action which laſted three glaſſes, he took all three. They fought him well; he had 8 men wounded, and he killed and wounded a number of the enemy. The Pickering has arrived ſafe with theſe three prizes."

The Pickering, in the former part of the ſame cruiſe, took the Pomona of 12 guns, which got ſafe into Salem; the brig Hope of 14 guns, and the Royal George cutter of 14 guns, which were ſent into this port.

Dec. 1. At the Havre the count de Vaux, by order of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, inveſted M. Touſard with the croſs of St. Louis, and appointed him one of his aids. This young officer, being in the ſervice of the United American States, loſt one of his arms at the attack of Rhode-Iſland. The marquis la Fayette and moſt part of the nobility belonging to the army were preſent at this ceremony.

Extract of a letter from St. Euſtatia, October 29.

"Yeſterday a veſſel arrived here from Holland, by which we have advice, that the Dutch are, by deſire of the king of Pruſſia and other powers, to remain neuter: they have now in the Texel 38 ſhips of the line, the remainder of the Seven Provinces half that number, making in the whole 57 ſhips well manned. It is the general opinion here, that Holland, Denmark, Sweden, and other powers to the northward, will have 200 ſail at ſea by next ſpring to protect their own trade. You may depend on it there will be hot work in the European ſeas next ſpring."

ANNAPOLIS, *December* 10.

A LIST of continental agents, licenſed by the Governor and Council to purchaſe in this ſtate for the American army, in addition to the laſt.

1779. Oct. 12. Joſeph Ford, aſſiſtant commiſſary of purchaſes for St. Mary's and Calvert counties.

21. Levin Spedding, deputy aſſiſtant commiſſary of purchaſes.

Nicholas Goldſborough, ditto.

John Caſle Harriſon, ditto.

George Dawſon, ditto.

Robert Walter, ditto.

Aquila Brown, ditto.

28. James Martin, ditto.

William Horſey, ditto.

Levin Handy, ditto.

Novemb. 19. William Wright, ditto, Queen-Anne's county.

Jacob Giles, jun. aſſiſtant commiſſary of purchaſes, Harford county

William Lyles, ditto, Prince George's county.

30. Benjamin Chalmers, deputy quarter-maſter general of forage for Dorcheſter, Worceſter, and Somerſet counties.

James Hindman, deputy aſſiſtant commiſſary of purchaſes for Talbot county.

James Sullivane, ditto, Dorcheſter. Paid

T. JOHNSON, jun. cl. co.

In CONGRESS, Oct. 30, 1779.

RESOLVED,

THAT the managers be directed to make ſale of the tickets of the third claſs of the lottery of the United States without delay; that the drawing thereof commence the firſt day of March next, and be compleated as ſoon as may be; and that the tickets then unſold be the property and at the riſk of the ſaid ſtates.

Extract from the minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secr.

Lottery-Office, November 2, 1779.

IN conſequence of the above reſolve the managers give this public notice, that on the firſt day of March next the drawing of the lottery will commence at the old city vendue ſtore, and be continued from day to day with all poſſible expedition until finiſhed. Such perſons therefore as chooſe to become purchaſers are to apply before ſaid date, at the different offices throughout the United States.

The printers are requeſted to publiſh the above, and continue it, till the firſt of March next, the time of drawing.

FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS REWARD.

Baltimore county, December 10, 1779.

STOLEN and taken away from Middle-River, in Baltimore county, on Tueſday night laſt, the 7th inſtant, a ſmall SCHOONER, the property of the ſubſcriber. She has been lately repaired, her frame is mulberry, her bottom new planked, the cabbin floor new, as are alſo the bulk-head and hatchway over the cabbin; ſhe has only two ſails, a foreſail and mainſail, which are about half worn and have ſome holes in them; her bowſprit is on but ſhe has no gibb, her boom is new, and had when ſtolen a ſmall punt with her. The above robbery was committed by one Stephen Welſh, who alſo carried with him a thin faced ſpare woman, the wife of one Philip Sheels, and a ſmall boy of his own about nine years old. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſchooner and Sheels, and delivers them to the ſubſcriber in Baltimore Town, ſhall receive the above reward, or one thouſand dollars, with reaſonable charges, for the ſchooner and her materials only.

JOB GARRETSON.

THERE is at the plantation of Samuel Jacobs, living near the Governor's-Bridge, a red and white HEIFER, marked in the right ear with an upper and under ſlip, and in the left with an upper ſlip. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

ALMANACKS, for the year of our Lord 1780, to be ſold at the Printing-Office.

December 2, 1779.

FOR SALE,

FOUR hundred and twenty acres of LAND, it being one undivided tenth part of that valuable tract of land called Saliſbury Plains, containing 4200 acres, lying in Waſhington county, near Hagar's-Town, well known for its fertility of ſoil, abounds with timber and limeſtone; a good title will be given, having purchaſed of the contending parties. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, now at Annapolis.

WILLIAM BAYLY, jun.

N. B. I have a healthy young negro wench for ſale. W. B.

ONE HUNDRED and SIXTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Annapolis, October 16, 1779.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber, on Wedneſday the 6th of October inſtant, a dark bay MARE, four years old laſt ſpring, branded with an F and a B, one hind foot white, a ſmall blaze down the face in the form of a half moon at the top, one of her fore hoofs ſplit, fifteen hands high, ſhod all round, paces and trots. Whoever will bring the ſaid mare home to the ſubſcriber in Annapolis, or Thomas Jones, blackſmith in Baltimore, ſhall receive 100 dollars reward, if only ſtrayed away, but if ſtolen 160 dollars for the mare and thief.

JOHN TOWNSLEY, Copperſmith.

From a late London paper.

To the PRINTER.

SIR,

A GENERAL meeting of the noblemen and gentlemen of the county of Oxford having been advertiſed to be held at the Star inn, in the city of Oxford, on Wedneſday laſt, to conſider of a ſubſcription, I thought it my duty to attend, in order to deliver my ſentiments upon the occaſion; but being prevented from doing ſo, by finding that the meeting was intended for thoſe only who would ſubſcribe, and that the ſenſe of the county was not to be taken, I ſend you a copy of thoſe ſentiments which I ſhould have delivered, for your publication, that the county might know my reaſons for not ſubſcribing.

I am, Sir, your very humble ſervant,

Cheltenham, July 30. ABINGDON.

HAVING upon a former occaſion not only objected to the addreſſing the throne with my life and fortune, for the purpoſe of carrying on the wicked plot of government that had been formed as well againſt the liberties of our once fellow-ſubjects in *America* (now alas! by ſuch means no more our fellow-ſubjects) as againſt the conſtitution of this happy country (unhappy in its ſubmiſſion to ſuch meaſures) but did, on the contrary, unite with many others, of the ſame opinion with myſelf, in petitioning his majeſty to avert the evil from us; and as the ſelf-ſame reaſons that then influenced my conduct, ſo far from being removed, ſtill exiſt in redoubled ſtrength, I ſhall I truſt ſtand in need of no apology for myſelf, in declining to give any aid or aſſiſtance to the plan of ſubſcription that has been ſet on foot, and is now before us.

I am aware, indeed, of the general argument, "of the preſent neceſſity of union," and of the particular application of that argument to me, "that I am oppoſing the efforts of this country in its own defence:" but I am diſturbed by neither argument, nor am I to be moved by them.

With reſpect to the firſt argument, the ſituation in which we are, is the very deſcription of the ſituation in which government meant to place us. I have heard the doctrine avowed. You will have, it is ſaid, a French and Spaniſh war, and then ſelf preſervation will force us to unite. So that government having in the beginning acted wickedly and unwiſely, in the end the whole nation is to become partakers of their guilt. This may be good modern policy for ought I know, but I am ſure it is ſuch logic, and ſuch morality, as the univerſity of Oxford will not teach, nor the county ſet the example of.

With reſpect to the ſecond argument, "that I am oppoſing the efforts of this country in its own defence," I ſay God forbid! I would have every nerve and ſinew brought into action; but it ſhould be firſt to remove our *domeſtic* enemies, and then to cruſh our *foreign* foes. It is not France nor Spain, I fear. They are open enemies, and are in our front. It is our ſecret enemies, and thoſe that hang on our backs, that rouſe my apprehenſions: enemies by whoſe ſtratagems and machinations we ſhall loſe the only thing worth fighting for—*the liberties of this country.*

I have thought it neceſſary to ſay ſo much upon the preſent occaſion, in diſcharge of the duty which I owe to my country and to myſelf. The reſt I leave to yourſelves.

LONDON, *Aug.* 25.

On Friday laſt orders were ſent from the War Office to the 1ſt and 2d troops of life guards to immediately collect all their horſes that were at graſs and in the marſhes, and to hold themſelves in readineſs as ſoon as they had brought them to town, to march at an hour's notice. Accordingly on Friday and Saturday morning all their horſes were collected and brought to the ſtables in Riding Houſe lane, near Marybone; and they have ſince prepared their arms, &c. and are ready to march on the ſhorteſt notice.

Yeſterday it was currently reported, that the combined fleets of France and Spain had taken an Engliſh ſhip bound for Quebec, laden with military cloathing, ſtores, &c. and having beſides 200,000l. in ſpecie on board.

How refined is the policy of nations, and with how courteous an *etiquette* our naval, as well as our military commanders, now conduct themſelves!—Monſieur d'Orvilliers, with great complaiſance, kept his diſtance, while our Leeward Iſland fleet arrived ſafe in port; *et par grace* Sir Charles Hardy did not interfere with their homeward bound Weſt-India fleet; afterwards, the French admiral hearing the Jamaica fleet was arriving, engaged himſelf in a *Sans Souci* party, while they got into port; while Sir Charles Hardy, with an unuſual Engliſh courteſy, permitted twenty-five ſail of merchantmen from Leoganne to get into Breſt, and ſixteen into Rochelle; Sir Charles afterwards conceiving d'Orvilliers had an inclination to divert himſelf with a *partie quarre* at Plymouth, and take the change of air a few days, permitted the *conge*, while he amuſed himſelf off Scilly; and when Monſieur underſtood Sir Charles had an inclination of returning to his old ſtation, he very courteouſly withdrew to make room for the Engliſh admiral.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Aug. 27.

"We hear that a number of tranſports are purchaſed by order of government, to be ſunk in the entrance of Corke harbour, as apprehenſions are entertained that the French intend to land in ſome part of the weſt of Ireland, and as Corke is the moſt opulent quarter, and ſeems to promiſe them moſt plunder, no doubt remains but the enemy may mark it as their place of deſtination.

"A letter received laſt Wedneſday by a gentleman poſitively mentions, that the intentions of the French are to land either in Bantry or Galway bay, and the united fleet is to form a chain from Cape Clear to the land's end, to make itſelf entire maſter of the Britiſh and Iriſh ſeas."

We ſhall probably be informed from France next week, of the proceedings of the combined fleets in the Engliſh channel, and of the *numerous captures* which they have made; for we cannot well have an account aſcertained for ſome time from any other quarter, when beſides the Ardent, we ſhall read the capture of the Ramillies, of 90 guns; the Marlborough, of 74; the Seaforth of 32 guns, with two hundred thouſand guineas on board for the pay of the troops in Canada, two of her convoy, one with ſoldiers cloathing, the other a rich ſtoreſhip, and the Alert cutter, and a variety of ſhips of different denominations, which detail will be wound up with a boaſt, unfortunately too well founded, of their triumphant entry into, and poſſeſſion of the Channel, and of the ignominious flight of the Britiſh fleet. Can any man who has a grain of ſpirit in his compoſition anticipate this *probable* account for a moment, without burning with indignation at the name of Sandwich.

We are ſorry to find that a dreadful diſtemper rages on board the Foudroyant, one of Sir Charles Hardy's fleet; inſomuch, that one of her officers, in a letter received a fortnight ago, ſays, "that he hopes to God they may meet the combined fleets ſoon, however great their ſuperiority, for that in a few days time they would not have one hundred men able to work on board her." Similar accounts have been received from other ſhips, nor is it to be wondered at, conſidering the haſty manner in which men were collected, which ſurely need not have been the caſe, had lord Sandwich done his duty.

Count d'Orvilliers has had the misfortune to loſe his only ſon, a very promiſing young man of twenty-five years of age, a lieutenant on board his own ſhip, about a fortnight ago, of a violent putrid fever. Mr. d'Orvilliers was ſo much affected, that he could not take the command for two days.

The Spaniards have detached nine ſhips of the line from the Cadiz ſquadron, four of which, and three frigates, are gone to cruiſe off the weſtern iſles, to intercept the homeward bound Indiamen, the deſtination of the other five is a ſecret.

The combined fleets certainly conſiſt of ſixty-five ſhips of the line, viz. 35 Spaniſh, of which *three* are of 114 guns, *eight* of 80 guns, and *twenty-four* of 74 and 70 guns; 30 French of different ſizes, and twenty frigates, and fifteen corvets belonging to the two fleets.

Lord Hillſborough will certainly be inveſted with the vacant ſecretaryſhip, in preference to lord Grantham and the attorney-general, the laſt of whom was raiſing heaven and earth to fill that office. The reaſon why lord Hillſborough ſucceeds, appears to be his being the only perſon capable of following the late lord Suffolk in the exerciſe of the tomahawk—Vide his lordſhip's *Caribbee adminiſtration!*

Aug. 31. Fifteen thouſand Hanoverians, new regiments, have been ordered to be raiſed immediately; probably to be brought over to England, that in caſe of a victory at ſea, great reinforcements may be ſent to North-America and the Weſt-Indies.

The Kitty and Nancy, Johnſon, from Liverpool, reſcued the Grafton, captain Moles, who had ſtruck to the Duc[illegible], Monſieur made all the ſail he could from captain Johnſon.

Annapolis, [illegible]

THE COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE will ſit [illegible] room, every day, from eleven in the forenoon till four in the afternoon, during the preſent ſeſſion of the general aſſembly.

Signed by order of the committee,

W. H. M'PHERSON, [illegible]

Annapolis, October [illegible]

FOR SALE,

THE UNITED STATES LOTTERY TICKETS in the third claſs. [illegible] go off very rapidly, from the advantage [illegible] adventurer in this claſs compared with the preceding ones: the holders therefore of tickets in the ſecond claſs, who purchaſed of the ſubſcriber, being entitled to pre-emption in this, are requeſted to be ſpeedy in their application to renew, otherwiſe they will be diſpoſed of to others.

tf JOHN DAVIDSON.

STATE OF NEW-JERSEY.

Houſe of aſſembly, June [illegible]

WHEREAS the legiſlature of this ſtate hath paſſed an act for calling out of circulation, and for ſinking all bills of credit heretofore emitted in this ſtate, whilſt the ſame was a colony; in and by which it is enacted, that all bills of credit emitted by law, and likewiſe all thoſe emitted by an ordinance of the late provincial congreſs of this ſtate, ſhall be brought into the treaſury to be exchanged on or before the firſt day of January next; and that all thoſe bills which ſhall not be ſo brought in on or before that day, ſhall be for ever after irredeemable.

And whereas many of the ſaid bills may be in the hands of perſons reſiding in the neighbouring ſtates, which, unleſs timely notice be given, may not be brought in within the times limited, to the great injury of the poſſeſſors: to prevent which,

Reſolved,

That the printers of public news-papers in this and the neighbouring ſtates, be requeſted to inſert the above extracts from the ſaid law in their papers, and continue the ſame at leaſt four weeks, for the information of all perſons concerned.

THE ſubſcriber wants a number of COARSE SHOES made, for which good wages will be given; ſhoemakers may take them out in quantities.

A CURRIER will meet with encouragement by applying to

WILLIAM GOLDSMITH,

Of whom a good price may be had for coarſe ſhoe thread.

October [illegible]

WHEREAS the late Joſeph Milburn Simms, late of Charles county, deceaſed, did by deed, about the year of our Lord [illegible], for a valuable conſideration, then in hand paid, bargain and ſell unto the late Edward Goodrick, late of the ſame county, deceaſed, and his heirs, in fee ſimple, ſeventy-five acres of land, called Lyne's Delight, who was immediately put in and enjoyed the quiet poſſeſſion of the ſame till his death; which after deſcended to the ſubſcriber, as his heir at law, who hath ever ſince, and now has, peaceable and quiet poſſeſſion of the ſaid lands; but the ſaid lands, by the neglect of the parties, were never properly acknowledged according to law, though the ſaid Joſeph Milburn Simms deſired it ſhould be on his death-bed, for the benefit of the lawful heirs of the ſaid Edward Goodrick. In conſequence of ſuch omiſſion, the ſubſcriber, on coming to the poſſeſſion of the ſaid lands, applied by letter to Joſeph Simms, the lawful heir of the ſaid Joſeph Milburn Simms, then in France, who ſent over a proper deed and power annexed, attended with neceſſary affidavits, taken before the right honourable William Beckford, Eſq; then lord-mayor of the city of London, under the great ſeal of that city, which were brought over and delivered to the ſubſcriber by captain John Montgomery and James Campbell, who ſoon after failed, before making the proper affidavit the laws of this province in ſuch caſes require, as the ſubſcriber is ſince informed.

I therefore give this public notice, that I intend to petition our general aſſembly, at their next ſeſſion, for their interpoſition and authority to eſtabliſh and perpetuate my right and title to the ſaid land and premiſes.

w [illegible] CHARLES GOODRICK.

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